

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONED.

SAFETY. WHICH OFFICERS AND MEN ARE

**TALKING ABOUT-ACTIVITY IN
THE ARMORIES**

The most important matter which has come up in National Guard circles for a long time is the opinion promulgated from the office of Judge-Advocate-General

Clifford A. H. Bartlett, concerning honorary membership in the different military organizations in the State.

to a section of the by-laws of Company C of the 22d Regiment. The matter is considered of so much importance by every National Guardsman in the city that Brigadier-General Fitzgerald down that it is printed in full:

I, Sir: I have the honor to call your attention to a following of the by-laws of Company C, 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.:

"I disapprove of the word 'honorary' and all references to it as a membership as used in Article II. After mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that the military code does not permit of any such membership. The word 'honorary' is a term of reproach, and that the civil associations provided for by section 138 are intended to be identical with and composed of the same persons as the military associations. The military body only includes commissioned officers and enlisted men. In other words, the military body is composed of those who are military duty and who are amenable to the law. A careful reading of the section referred to makes this evident. It is the members of the association, and the members of the company are the commissioned officers and enlisted men, and as they can only organize as such, they cannot be members of the association. Those who are not members of the military body

As honorary members are not liable to military duty, they have no place in the civil association. And military membership is just as much a member of an association as an active member. His privileges are equal, he is entitled in some minor way, such as the right to vote, but, in other respects, especially as regards the free use of the organization, he stands on equal footing with the active members. The Legislature did not intend to permit the armories and arsenals of the State to be used by persons who are not members of the State Guard, and who cannot be called upon to perform duty for the State. It does intend, however, that those who enter the military service should be treated as members of the State, may form themselves into a civil association,

"It may be said that his honorary members are an advantage to the organization and enable it to derive financial support and influence without in any way interfering with its efficiency as an organization. It is true that the organization is not one of policy, but of purely statutory construction. It is the Legislature that has made it, and it is the Legislature that must be obeyed. I am, therefore, of opinion that all provisions in these by-laws, and in the by-laws of all other civil and military organizations, which are in conflict with the Constitution and the by-laws of all other civil and military organizations, are null and void and contrary to section 139 of the Military Code.

The question is one of so much importance that I think it is proper to call attention to it, and that it should be promulgated by General Orders."

Brigadier-General Fitzgerald said concerning the order issued by Adjutant-General Porter on account of the Judge-Advocate-General's opinion that it may be law, but it is not a law. "I am not sure," he said, "that it will be detrimental to the interests of the organization. Many men who have served a long number of years, either as privates or officers, are prevented by business or other reasons from serving longer, but they still have hundreds of friends in their regiment or company and like to stop in to the armories to meet their friends occasionally."

"By virtue of his honorary members," said the Judge-Advocate-General, "the company is entitled to go into the company armories and although he has no right to take up any social matters or the private projects of his old company. He may often contribute money, and quite often is influential in getting recruits. The Judge-Advocate-General, of course, makes a strong point when he says that there

men who have been called upon to perform service in the State. That is true; but so is it just as true that the veteran associations of the different organizations occupy the quarters furnished by the State, and they cannot be called upon to perform service for the State any more than the honorary members can. Now, according to my understanding of the opinion, the veterans will have to get out of the armories too."

Governor Fitzgerald had not heard yet whether an effort would be made to get relief from the Legislature or not, but he thought that there probably would be.

The next matter of interest to the organizations in the First Brigade is whether there will be a parade on the Fourth of July at Governor Hill this year or not. It was the intention to have a grand review in Van Cortlandt Park, and an appropriate occasion for the review. Brigadier-General Fitzgerald learned that the work had not been pushed fast enough, and that the review would be postponed to the fall. After he had visited the Governor to review the brigade and Governor Hill had accepted the invitation to review the brigade, the Governor then invited the First Brigade to take part in the parade in Brooklyn at the laying of the cornerstone of the new armory building, which is to go to the main entrance to Prospect Park, about October 20. It is expected that Governor Hill will review both brigades on that day.

It is expected that the Governor will give the invitation to go to Brooklyn, otherwise a regular street review of the First Brigade will be offered to the Governor Hill some time in the next few months.

Nearly all of the regiments in the city began drilling early this week, and those who did not start drilling some weeks ago will have to get out a few more days. The last regimental shoots have nearly all occurred, but there will be more. During the season there will be a number of company and regimental shoots. The number of marksmen so far is in excess of the number at the same time last year, and is expected to be still greater.

The Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the regiment at its annual dinner to-morrow night. The association has secured a house at Fifth-ave. and Fifth-street, which it will occupy as soon as the necessary alterations can be made. Among those who are expected to be present at the dinner to-morrow evening are General Sherman, General Mastine, General Horace Porter, General O. O. Howard, Major-General Wood, Major-General H. C. Pittenger, Brigadier-General Wood, Major-General A. B. Washburn, Brigadier-General W. M. Wood, Major-General J. G. Adair, Major-General S. D. Garrison, Captain Fessenden, Lieutenant Whistler, Lieutenant Lewis and E. Francis Hyde.

THEOSOPHISTS AT WAR WITH EACH OTHER.

In a dispatch from Chicago published yesterday, Dr. Elliott Cones, of Washington, was made to declare that a convention of theosophists held in that city

Madame Helena Blavatsky and William Q. Judge, of this city, on account of attacks made upon them upon the 10th inst. by a certain "Theosophical" paper. The same persons regard to the difficulty yesterday, Mr. Judge said that Dr. Cones's course was nonsensical. "This society was founded," added he in explanation, "in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky, Colonel H. S. A. and myself. About 1885 Dr. Cones was admitted to our ranks through Colonel Alcott, the president. As the society became large, numbering 150 branches in all parts of the world, with headquarters in New York, London, and other cities, the annual convention held last April in Chicago, where 300 delegates were present; he was not elected, however. He was chagrined and hurt by this and began at once to attack the society in the journals, using disrespectful terms, and declaring that we were not as we should be. This at last caused the Executive Committee to expel him from the society. He was informed of this, but did not seem to accept it. Embittered by our action, he has carried out his expulsion from a society which he is not a member, and over which he has no jurisdiction whatever. In all probability the only person who has been expelled from a society is his nephew, a member of the Chicago press. That is the whole story. His action is ridiculous in the extreme." "What is the name of this paper?" asked the reporter. "It is called 'The Theosophical Review,'" replied the speaker. "It has charge of a theosophical magazine, Colonel Alcott is in India, where he lives permanently."

great number of sideboards, extension tables, chairs and china closets, manufactured in the styles of the Renaissance, which are peculiar from their heavy carvings and beautiful lines.

former of odd shapes and design, are made up with the
prevailing sixteenth century finish. Parlor furniture, of

principally in the styles which were prevalent at the time of Louis XIV and Louis XVI, some of the chairs and settees being entirely covered with rich tapestries, while others show a great deal of the wood. Parlor cabinets are made on the same order of solid mahogany, or are elaborately finished in gold. Many of the most beautiful designs are Dutch, the material being solid mahogany, artistically inlaid with brass and mother of pearl. The latest novelty is chairs of mahogany, inlaid with marquetry, having as companion pieces *parlor* cabinets and tables to match.